THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Eix months, 75 cents. No subscription for a les

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

JOHN MCELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL EYRON ANDREWS.

of THE NATIONAL TRIB-

UNE. Every subscriber should compare this with the number on the vellow address slip containing his name. If that number is 851, he has only one paper more coming to him. If 852, he will have two, and so on. He will do us a favor by watching these closely, so as to know when his subscription expires, that he may renew in time, and it will be to his interest, for there are so many valuable serials now running through the paper that he will feel he cannot afford to miss a number.

We ask everyone, therefore, to look at once at the address slip on his paper, and see how near it comes to 850.

YOUR PAPER FREE!!

In response to many requests from people who regard THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE itself as the most desirable premium for a club, we have decided to offer the paper for one year, postpaid, to any one who will send us a club of only four yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

CHARACTERISTIC MISREPRESENTA.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The predigality of the pension roll is responsible for enormous taxation and for much of our present financial troubles. That the ranks of pensioners are full of frauds admits of no doubt, and the prospect of the speedy | much yet to improve, amendments may addition of at least 100,000 more is an alarming suggestion. The expenses of the Government are already far outrunning its revenues, and the support of a greater army of dependents than the musters of the war ever showed must soon call for additional taxation.

It is impossible to see how more absolute, downright falsehoods could be crowded into so many words.

1. "The prodigality of the pension roll" has absolutely nothing to do with the "enormous taxation." The taxation, as we have repeatedly explained, and as every well-informed man knows, is imposed for a totally different purpose than the payment of pensions or any other of the legitimate expenses of the Government. The taxes are imposed for the protection of American agriculture and industries, for manufactures. for the regulation of the sale of beer and whisky, and for the restriction of the production of oleomargarine.

2. In the face of the prodigious expenditures and extraordinary exertions by the Cleveland Administration to discover " pension frauds," and the humiliating failure of all these, it is irritatingly silly for a man to prate in this way on the subject. If there was ever a fact in American history conclusively established it was that Cleveland's charges against the honor of the pension-roll were baseless slanders. No man ever tried harder to prove the truth of his calumnies than he did. No man ever had such a wealth of money, and such an army of men and influences placed unreservedly at his disposal to make good his assertions, and no man ever failed so ignobly to make any portion of his words good. His collapse was so utter that he did not even have the heart to try to explain it.

3. "The expenses of the Government" are not "far outrunning its revenues." Under the wise policy of the present Administration the Government is meeting all of its obligations promptly, and easily.

But, deficit or no deficit, the Government should pay its honest debts to the men who saved its life. If it can do this with revenues collected for other purposes-if it can do it by means of taxes which the people demand shall be imposed for the common weal, very good indeed. If it cannot, then it should pay the debts anyway, and secure the money as it can.

To Everyone Who Returns the Club Blank put up in the best possible way for the

sent out with last week's issue of the paper, with a club of four or more, we will send, absolutely free, and in addition to the regular premium selected, a copy of The National Tribune Soldier's Hand-Book, described below. This is the only complete and absolutely correct book on the subject ever prepared.

This is an extraordinary offer, made to secure large returns at once. It is probable the entire edition will be taken by club-raisers; therefore, the only sure way to get a that there are worse tyrants in this copy is to get up a club.

National Tribune Soldier's Hand Book: Full and exhaustive; 320 large pages, with a complete index, enabling every soldier or soldier's heir to thoroughly post himself as to his rightful claims. All the latest decisions and rulings. Among subjects thoroughly treated are Invalid Pensions, Increase and Re-rating, Additional Pensions, Widows' Pensions, Childrens' Pensions, Dependent Pensions, Service Pensions, Restoration, Accrued Pensions, Reimbursements, Arrears of Pensions, Bounties and Bounty Land, Pay and Extra Pay, Travel Pay, Commutation of Subsistence, Loss of Property, Horses and Equipments, Use and Risk of Horses, Artificial Limbs, Correction of Muster, Desertion, Assignment, | sell out the municipal gas-works. TOW POSTOFFICE ASSECUND-CLASS MATTER. | Payment, Soldiers' Homes, Homestead Rights, Attorneys and their Fees, Examining Surgeons, Appeals, Pension Agencies, Rules of Practice, Special Examinations, The Pension Bureau-its officials and their duties, Oaths and Execution of Papers, Criminal Offenses Under Pension Laws, Statistics, and a vast amount of miscellaneous information. A complete compilation of Pension and other laws of interest to soldiers and their heirs, UP TO DATE. Most of the survivors of the late war are entitled to some further allowance, if they fully acquaint themselves with their rights. There is no doubt of this. Will be printed on or before Dec. 1, 1897, and mailed promptly.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

To-day is Thanksgiving.

It is highly fitting and proper that we, as a whole people, stop for one day in the 365 and commune together as to what we have to be grateful for, and render National acknowledgment to the Giver of all Good Things for the manifold blessings He has lavished on this

We can enumerate many things in which we have been blest above all

Far more than any other we have been blest in our Government, our institutions, our development in all things that make for righteousness and greatness, and in the enlightenment and happiness of our people.

To-day the voice of carping criticism is silent. We cease for the moment to find fault and condemn. We compare and contrast ourselves with other peoples and we find that, in whatever direction we may look, the balance is strongly in our favor. We may not have everyhave so far fallen short of our aspirations, yet in all essential things we are far better off than any land on which

Coming down to concrete, everyday matters, we find that we have been favored with abundant harvests, while lean fields have saddened the husbandmen everywhere else. Our granaries are full to bursting, while theirs yawn over meager gleanings. The world looks to us for their bread, and their gold flows to us from every port.

We have had peace within and without our gates, while they have been tortured by wars and rumors of wars.

There is work and wages for all ou people; employment waits for every industrious hand. Plenty smiles wherever the Flag flies, and Content abides by every hearth-stone.

No Pestilence stalks at night-no alarms fill the day.

We shall increase our gratitude by reviewing what the year has brought us. One year ago we assembled in the churches to give thanks that the four years of affliction and depression were ending in the dawn of a brighter era." To-day we can congratulate ourselves that the promise of one year ago has been fulfilled. Every day since then has been a step forward to better times. The wheels whirr once more in the longsilent factories; the cold furnaces are again blazing and roaring; the bells ring out again their gladsome call to labor; the dinner-pail is once more in the workman's hand, and he goes to his task with the glad heart of one who welcomes the opportunity of earning sustenance and cheer for his beloved

will be better to-morrow. We can send up our thanksgiving to-day with buoyant hope that the next Thanksgiving Day will show us even more to be grateful for than we have to-day.

GEN. WEYLER has made one true statement, and that is that Spanish might have added that the reforms will need of the cannon

"PROOF OF MARRIAGE."

Assistant Secretary Davis has made an important ruling on the subject of proof of marriage, which sweeps away one of Lochren's favorite devices for "saving money" to the Treasury. It will be remembered that in one instance Lochren denied a pension to a Tennessee widow who proved that she had lived 62 years with her husband. All the witnesses to her marriage were long since dead, and she therefore could not prove it, and lost her pension.

In the case of Chas. A. Fry and Sarah E. Frv, minor children of John Frv, Co. E, 20th Ky., Assistant Secretary Davis has reversed the former decision, which denied a pension because of proof of marriage was lacking, though there was abundance to show that the parents had lived together as man and wife for 10 vears in Kentucky and Illinois, and were constantly recognized as such by all their neighbors. Mr. Davis says:

I think any court would, in such a case presume marriage in the absence of facts were not. The records of the County wherein they lived in Illinois were destroyed by fire. But, aside from this, I think there can be no question as to the sufficiency of the evidence to establish a common-law marriage in Illinois. After careful consideration I am of the opinion that it must be presumed that the soldier and the mother of the claimants were he claim, therefore, is rescinded.

This is not only good sense, but it is equally good law. The courts everywhere recognize it as such, and the tendency is stronger every day. The essence of marriage is an agreement before witnesses to live together as man and wife, and the acknowledgment before witnesses of each other as man and wife. All beyond this is mere police regulation, or religious observance, which does not touch the legality of the union so consummated. The courts of New York and of some other States have held that the mere fact of a man taking a woman to a hotel and registering her as his wife constitutes a valid marriage. He may be punished for non-observance of the regulations which the law throws around the performance of the marriage ceremony, but it is marriage all the same, and the woman has full claim upon him as a wife.

Certainly where a husband and wife have lived together many years in good repute among their neighbors, when they have constantly held out one an other as man and wife, and there has been no question of the fact, the poor widow, after her husband's death, should not be harassed by rigorous demands for absolute technical proof of their 2, of Washington.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GARY makes a new suggestion in regard to Postal Savings Banks, and one which we think will generally commend itself. He says | tion. And, well as it is with us to-day, it that the United States now pays out \$1,300,000 a year for rent of postoffices. The postal savings might be used to build postoffices, and the rent appropriated for the interest charge. If the interest were fixed at three per cent. \$1,300,000 would pay the interest on nearly \$43,400,000. There are, in round numbers, 70,000 postoffices in the reforms in Cuba will not extend beyond | country. This would allow an average | Corps when he was wounded in the Wilderness. the range of the Spanish cannon. He of \$620 each for postoffice buildings, which would be far above the range of Governor of Massachusetts, on whose staff he cease the moment there is no longer any accommodations now enjoyed by the Government. Then, it would make an was Mayer of Boston one year.

immense market for labor, building materials, etc., and every town would be embellished by one tasteful building, amount appropriated.

Bob Fitzsimmons has undergone a knock-out that had no preliminary advertising, and did not land on his solar plexus, but it does him up none the less effectually. He was initiated into the order of Elks, but the Exalted Ruler expels him and puts the lodge that initiated him under the ban. Bob is getting ready some remarks to the effect country than those of capital.

THERE appears to be need of the Bellamyites sending missionaries to Philadelphia. After many years of trial in manufacturing her own gas, the city has come to the firm conclusion that the people can get it cheaper and better manufactured by a company, and will

A TRADE paper points out that a car-load of canned tomatoes can be bought to-day for less than a car-load of empty tin cans could be bought for 20 years ago. So much for making our tin

Ir is now estimated that Argentine will have about 35,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, or about half her usual

PERSONAL.

Minneapolis veterans are much pleased with the reinstatement as Examining Surgeon of the 114th Ill. He had been in the ranks but a as anybody. short time when he was commissioned as Asin various military hospitals, until he was Shorty. ordered to the 7th Ill. Cav. and placed in charge of the Medical Department of the regiment, where he was on duty until the close of | teamsters to death, and knocked over three or the war. Dr. Norred has been Examining Surgeon for and Consulting Surgeon to the Minnesota State Soldiers' Home for several years, and medical director of the Department of the State of Minnesota, Grand Army of the come up. Republic. He was United States Examining Surgeon under President Harrison, and was they're there vet their ammynition's so recently ordered reinstated by the Civil Service Commission as United States Examining | to starting a little fire? It'd be an immense

Gen. Powell Clayton, Minister to Mexico, has selected his son-Lieut. Powell Clayton, ir., 5th U. S. Cav, -as Military Attache to the Legation. Lieut. Clayton was appointed to

It is stated that Gov. Pingree succeeded in

buying some valuable asphalt deposits in

Venezuela for a company of Detroit capitalists. Gen, Albert Ordway died at the Hoffman House, New York, Nov. 21, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Boston, Feb. 24, 1843, and at the outbreak of the war was a pupil in the Scientific School of Harvard Unitending to create a counter presumption. It | versity. He at once enlisted in the 4th batis quite possible that the parties were united | talion of Massachusetts Militia, and in the thing as we wish; there may be very in marriage by a formal ceremony. The Fall of 1861 was appointed First Lieutenant in failure to find any record of such ceremony is the 24th Mass. He showed unusual gallantry at the battle of New Berne, and was appointed Adjutant. He served on the staff of several Generals, and paid especial attention to artillery and ordnance. He was promoted to Major, and took command of his regiment during the Petersburg campaign. He attained the rank of Colonel at the age of 22, and was brevetted Brigadier-General after the fall of Richmond. lawfully married, and the decision rejecting After the war he served as Provest-Marshal General of Virginia until February, 1866, and was one of the last volunteer officers discharged. He was offered the position of Major in the Regular Army, but declined it. He went into business in Richmond, and married one of the belles of the city. He removed to Washington in 1877, and engaged in indexing the Congressional Record, which he did with marked ability. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him a Brigadier-General for the purpose of re-organizing the National Guard of the District of Columbia. He did this work thoroughly, and brought the National Guard up to a condition of drill and discipline that commanded admiration from all. He retained command until the day of his death. He was at the head of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, and executed a number of large contracts for supplying arms to other countries. He furnished arms to China for the war with Japan.

Ex-Senator Wm. A. Peffer has sold his paper the Topeka (Kan.) Advocate-and will retire from politics. He soured badly on the leaders of his party when they would not re-elect him Senator, and has since had no affiliation with them. He says that he will devote himself to

Gen. Chas. E. Hovey died at his home in Washington, D. C., Nov. 17. He was born in Vermont in 1827, graduated from Dartmouth, and went West and became very prominent in educational matters. When the Illinois Normal School was established at Bloomington he became its Principal. He raised the 324 Ill., and became its Colonel. Owing to the number of teachers in it it was known as the "Schoolmasters' Regiment." He was assigned to the lantry at Pea Ridge and elsewhere, and was promoted to Brigadier-General. After the war he came to Washington, where he has since resided. Gen. Hovey was a man of unusual abilities and broad public spirit. He was always strongly interested in the subject of education, and no man did more effective work for t. He was a member of Lit Carson Post, No.

Speaker Reed denies utterly the report that he intends removing to New York. Maine is good enough for him.

A statue of Capt, Esek Hopkins, the first Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, has recently been set up in Providence, R. L. absolutely without ceremony or public atten-

It is asserted that Gen. A. P. Martin, President of the Boston Police Board, is about to retire from \$ nat position, and become the head of a large manufacturing concern. There has seen some friction with the Governor, and though Gen. Martin was sustained by the Board, he feels himself aggrieved. He was born in Maine, and was a salesman for a boot and shoe house when the war broke cut. Ho was a member of Cobb's battery, of militia, and | new political party. went with it to the front at the first call. He then became First Lieutenant and afterward Captain of the 3d Mass, battery, and was in command of the artillery reserve of the Fifth He was brevetted Colonel for gallant services. and received his title of General from the served. He has been President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and



This serial began with whole No 849. Sub scriptions may begin with that issue, or back numbers be obtained by application to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE]

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CHAPTER II. The Second Day's March to Stone River. Si Klegg was generous with his rail, as he was with all things among his comrades. He selected the softest part, in the center,

for himself and Shorty, and then invited the other boys to share its hospitalities. They crowded up close to him and Shorty on either side, and there seemed to come a little warmth and dryness from the close contact of their bodies.

Si was so mortally tired that it seemed a great relief just to sit still and rest, though the rain continued to pour down.

Shorty fished some hardtack and fried pork out of his haversack, and also gave him a handfull of ground coffee. Si munched the crackers and meat, with an

occasional nip at the coffee. His spirits began to rise just a trifle. He was too healthy in body and mind to be totally downcast for long. "Tisn't much of a supper," he said to

himself, "but it beats nothin' at all miles and miles. Besides, I was mighty lucky in gettin' the biggest rail. Some that the other boys has are no good at all. They'll let 'em | Terrors, and said two o' their companies'd right down in the mud. And most o' the boys has no rails at all. I'm awfully sorry for

Then he began to wonder if they were not overly cautious about the nearness of the enemy. He had been in the army just long enough to have a contempt for the stories that were all always current with a certain class about the proximity and strength of the enemy. Shorty was not of that kind, but Dr. Charles H. Norred, who was a member of then Shorty was as liable to be imposed upon

"How do you know there's a rebel battery sistant Surgeon, from which time on he served on the hill out there?" he finally asked

> "They belted into the Oshkosh Terrors, out there to our right, killed a mule, scared two four kittles of coffee. It was awful unlucky

'How long ago was that?" "O, several hours ago. Just after we turned into the field, and long before you

"Mebbe they've gone off now. Mebbe, if soaked they can't shoot. What do you say



FROZEN IN THE MUD.

comfort. Unless we can dry out a little we'll soaked into such mush before morning that we can't keep our shape, and they'll have to ladle us up with dippers." "It's strictly against orders."

"You mean it was against orders several hours ago. I can't see nothin' on that hill over there. I've been watchin' for half-anorders has been changed, and you haint heard about it," persisted Si. "Mebbe the Orderly that was bringing 'em 's got stuck in the Mebbe the rain's soaked 'em so's they can't be read. If anybody's got any dry matches I'm goin' to chance it.'

Word was passed along the rail, and at length one of the boys was found to have some matches in a tin box, which was proof Si got out his knife and whittled down a

corner of the rail until he came to the dry part, and got off some shavings. Splinters were contributed by the others, and after several failures a small flame was started. "Here, what in the world are you men doing there?" came in the stentorian tones of the Colonel, whom it startled Si to discover was sitting a short distance behind him. "Put that light out this instant."

Even before the command could be obeyed, four great flashes burned out like lightning in the murky darkness on the hill-top. Four cannon roared, and four shells screeched toward Si and his companions, who instinctively toppled over backward into the mud. One of the shells struck in the mud a few yards in front, burst with a deafening report, and sent over them a deluge of very wet Tennes-

'The battery's out there yit, Si," said Shorty, as they gathered themselves up and carefully stamped out every spark of the

"It's 'tendin' strictly to business," remarked Wes Williams. "It's ammynition don't seem to be a mite wet," added Jim Hutchinson.

There, you see, now, said the Colone sternly. "I'll tie up by the thumbs the next man that dares scratch a match." "You just can if I do," muttered Si, scraping off some of the superabundant mud, and resuming his seat on the rail. "This dog's cured of sucking eggs."

He set the butt of his gun down in front of him, clasped his hands around the barrel, leaned his head on them, and went to sleep He was so tired that he could have slep anywhere and in any position. He was dimly conscious during the night that the rain ceased, and that it turned bitter cold. He was not going to wake up for trifles like that, though. When Si went to sleep he de voted himself entirely to that and nothing else. It was one thing that he never allowed

any interference with. But with the first gray streaks of dawn in the cast some uneasy, meddlesome spirit in the 200th Ind. happened to be awake, and he awakened the Adjutant, who cuffed and shook the headquarters drummer until he awakened and beat the reveille. This roused the weary Orderly-Sergeants, who started upon the task of getting up the bone-wracked. aching-muscled men. In 10 minutes there was enough discontent and bitter grumbling in the 200th Ind. to have furnished forth a

The awakening process finally reached those of Co. Q who had roosted on Si's rail all night.

Si vigorously insisted on being let alone, that he hadn't been asleep five minutes, and that anyhow it was not his turn to go on guard. But the Orderly-Sergeant of Co. Q was a persistent fellow, and would not be denied.

When Sf finally tried to rise he found that he was planed firmly down. Feeling around or six men. The Sergeant was standing they neither borrowed nor loaned.

solidly there. Shorty was in the same fix.

"Got to shuck yourself out o' your overcoat, and leave them gunboats anchored where hey are," remarked Shorty, doing as he said, and falling in for roll-call in his stocking-After roll-call Si got a hatchet from one of and Shorty jumped forward into the opening

out. The overcoats were left for subsequent | The Sergeant stopped in the midst of a effort, for the first thing was to get some wood | thundering command and started to raise his and water and cook breakfast. The morning was bitter cold and the sky

overcast, but Si felt that this was a thousand times better than the cheerless rain, which seemed to soak his very life out of him. He pounded most of the frozen mud off his

shoes, picked up the camp-kettle and started off for wood and water, broke the ice on the creek, took a good wash, and presently came back with a load of dry pine and a kettle full "My joints feel like I think our old wagon

loes after it's gone about a year without greasing," he remarked to Shorty, who had a good fire going: "but I think that after I get about a quart o' hot coffee inside of me, with a few pounds o' pork and crackers. I'll be nearly as good as new again. My, how good that grub does smell! and did you ever see such a nice

He chopped his and Shorty's overcoats out while Shorty was cooking breakfast, and when at last he sat down on one end of his rail, and ate enough toasted hard bread and crisp fried side-meat to feed a small family for a week, and washed it down with something near a quart of black coffee sweetened with coarse brown sugar, life began to again have some charms for him.

"You're sure that dumbed battery's gone that shot at us last night, are you, Shorty, he said, as he drained his cup, fastened it again to the strap of his haversack, and studied the top of the hill with a critical eye. "They say it is," said Shorty, between "While you was down at the crick a man come over from the camp o' the Oshkosh

been onto the hill, and the rebels had gone.' "I wish them Oshkosh fellers'd mind their own business," said Si, irritably, as he picked up his gun and began rubbing the mud and rust off. "They're entirely too fresh for a new regiment. That battery was none of theirs. It was ours, right in our front, and if they'd let it alone till after breakfast we'd gone up and taken it. It was just the right size for the 200th Ind., and we wanted a chance at it. But now they've had to stick

n and run it off." "Don't worry," said Shorty, fishing out another cracker. "It hasn't gone too far. Taint lost. You'll have a chance at it some other time. Mebbe to-day yet."

The army began to move out very promptly, the hills and across the valleys toward Murfreesboro, like some gigantic blue serpent moving toward his prev.

Miles ahead of the 200th Ind.'s place in the column the rebels were offering annoying disputation of farther progress. Lines as prown as the dried leaves on the oak trees would form on the hilltops, batteries would gallop into position, and there would be sharp bangs by the cannon and a sputter of musketry-fire. Then the long, blue serpent would wriggle out of the road into the fields, as if coiling to strike. Union batteries would rush on to hilltops and fire across the valleys at the rebel cannon, and a sputter of musketry would answer that from the leaf-brown ranks on the hilltops, which would dissolve and march back to the next hilltop, where the thing would be gone over again. The 200th Ind. would occasionally see one of these performances as it marched over and down one

As the afternoon was wearing away the 200th Ind. kept nearing the front where this was going on. Finally, when the dull day was shading into dusk, and the brigade ahead of it was forming in the field at the foot of a hill to open a bickering fire against the dun line at the top, the 200th Ind. was taken off the road and marched away over to the left, where it was put into line in front of a dense

"Capt. Rawson," commanded the Colonel to the Captain of Co. Q. "advance your company as skirmishers to the edge of the cedars, and send a Corporal and five men into the thicket to see if there is anything there."

"Corporal Klegg," said the Captain, "take five men off the left of the company and go

in and see what's in there.' Si was instantly fired with the importance his men to the left, two to the right, while he | early members of the G.A.R. His comrades and Shorty, a little distance apart, struck for the heart of the thicket. They made their way with difficulty through the dense chaparral for some minutes, and then stopped, as they heard voices and the crashing of branches

Si's heart thumped against his ribs. He ooked over to his left, and saw Shorty stand- in eight important engagements, being twice ng there peering earnestly into the brush, with his gun cocked and ready to fire. He ran over to him and whispered "What do you see, Shorty?"

"Nothin' yit, but I expect to every minute," replied Shorty, without turning his intent eyes. Si's gun was already cocked, and e bent his head forward eagerly, to get a better view. But he could see nothing, except that the tops of the bushes were shaking. "Shall we skip back and report?" Si asked.

"I ain't goin' till I see something," said Shorty, stoutly. "Nor me," echoed Si, rather ashamed that ne had suggested it.

"Steady, there;



PEERING EARNESTLY INTO THE BRUSH. Come forward with that left company," called out a stern voice in front.

"Must be a full regiment in there," whispered Si, craning his neck still farther. The tramping and crashing increased. "Steady, men, I tell you! Steady! Dress

crued, 5; tetal, 6. on the center," commanded the unseen Colonel. "Forward! Forward!" In spite of his perturbation Si noticed that the sounds did not seem to be coming any

'We must get a squint at 'em," he said, desp rately, to Shorty. "Let's get down and and forward. There must be an opening | tional, 583; reissue, 61; restoration and renew-

The got down on their hands and knees, so as to avoid as many as possible of the th ckly interlaced branches. Soon they came to a rift which led to an opening of some rods in circumference. Raising their heads caudondy above a mess-covered log they saw in addition to the protests of his stiff legs that | in the opening a stalwart Sergeant with five | suit of any kind. The chances are that

to ascertain the tause, he discovered that the bere with his eyes fixed on the tops of the tail of his overcoat and his shoes had become | trees, apparently thinking of the next series leeply imbedded in the mud, and frozen of commands he was to give, while the men were busy breaking limbs off the cedars.

Sr and Shorty immediately grasped the

"Forward, Co. Q!" yelled Si at the top of

the boys and chopped his and Shorty's shoes | and leveled their guns on the squad.

his lungs. "Surrender, you consurned rebels,

or we'll blow your heads off," he added, as he



gun, but he saw Si's muzzle too near his head, and dropped it. The rest held up their

What'n thunder was you fellers makin' all that racket for?" Si asked the Sergeant as he was marching him back to the skirmish-

"Oah Cunnel," explained the Sergeant, wuz afeared you'ns'd try to flank us through the thicket, and sent me down to make a rumpus and hold you back while he 54 you in front. But whar's your company?" "We'll come to it soon," said Si.

(To be continued.)

MUSTERED OUT

SMITH.-At Barre, Vt., Oct. 29, George W. Smith, aged 72. Comrade Smith was a member of Crandall Post, and his funeral was attended by his comrades, the W.R.C., and Sons of Veterans.

BORELL.-At Stafford Springs, Conn., Nov. 10, Oliver Borell, Co. F. Sth Vt., aged 59. Deceased was formerly a resident of Malone, N. Y. SMITH .- At Boston, Mass., Nov. 5, John R. and soon the 200th Ind. was called to take its | Smith, Sergeant, 2d Mass. battery, aged 62. place in the long column that crawled over | The 2d Mass. battery was organized in July, men in action and 26 by disease, in prison, etc. It was generally known as "Nim's Battery." in honor of its Captain. Comrade Smith had been a member of the Grand Army over 30

> HAYWOOD .- At Fall River, Mass., Abraham Haywood, Co. H. 17th Mass., and a member of Richard Borden Post, 46, G.A.R. Comrade Haywood was in the service over four years and four months. His funeral was attended by his Post. A widow and sister survive him. McCully .- At Santa Paula, Cal., Milton M. McCully, Sergeant, Co. H. 4th Pa. Cav., aged 57. Comrade McCully enlisted at Harrisburg. Pa., Oct. 11, 1861, at the age of 21 years, and was discharged at Camp Braddock, near Pittsburg, Pa., after a service of three years and nine wonths. He was a great sufferer from

injuries received on the Weldon Raid, in De-

cember, 1864. He had just received a pension

for total disability and had drawn his first

payment when death came. He was a charter member of Capt. Eddy Post. A widow, son, and daughter survive him. YORHEM. - At Jackson, O., Oct. 30, Capt. John Yoehem, Co. B, 56th Ohio, aged 73. Capt. Yoeem served faithfully with his regiment from November, 1861, to November, 1864. Six years' service in the German army had given him a splendid military training, and his company was one of the best drilled in the brigade. He

was a member of Francis Smith Post, 365, which conducted the funeral services. He leaves two daughters. DELO.-At Salida, Colo., Rev. R. F. Delo. Comrade Delo was Chaplain of the 30th Ind., and was with the regiment from its organization until after the battle of Shiloh. He then became Hospital Chaplain, and was not mustered out until 1864. He was an honored member of Edward M. Stanton Post, Salida, Colo.

A widow and four children survive him. SMITH, -At Barre, Vt., George W. Smith, Co. C. 8th Vt., aged 71. Comrade Smith was in of the duty assigned him. He sent two of the service over 18 months, and was one of the and the Masonic fraternity conducted the

PARKS .- At Waldo, Fla., Oct. 31, Martin T. Parke, Co. C. 12th Ohio Cav., aged 53. Comrade Parke was a well-known G.A.R. man. BROWN .- At Warren, Mass., J. H. Brown, Co. H, 34th Mass., aged 76. Comrade Brown was with the regiment over three years, and was

wounded. He had lived at Warren for the past 25 years, and held membership in Clara Barton Post, 65. He leaves two sons. BLUSH.-At Hammond, Iows, Nov. 2, Robert L. Blush, Co. E. 126th Ill. The comrade enlisted in August, 1862, and was with his regiment until mustered out at Pine Bluff, Ark., in July, 1865. He held membership in John

A. Logan Post. SHAW .- At Minneapolis, Minn., Benj. W. Shaw, Co. C, 9th Mich., aged 69. Comrade Shaw enlisted from Jackson in September, 1861, and served until September, 1865. A delegation from Wm. Downs Post, of which he was a member, attended the funeral. McLaughlin.-At Liverpool, Pa., Oct. 29,

Carson McLaughlin, Co. B, 7th Pa. V. R. C., and Co. K, 83d Pa., aged 63. The burial service of the G.A.R. was used by Capt. Snyder Post, which conducted the funeral. A widow and two daughters survive him. WILKINS .- At Charlestown, Mass., O. T. Wilkins, aged 61. Comrade Wilkins served as a

musician, and for two years was at Fortress Monroe. He was a member of Post 42, Lowell. A widow survives him. WHEELER. - At Temple, N. H., Lieut, Charles P. Wheeler, 5th Mass. Cav. Lieut. Wheeler was a classmate of President Garfield

at Williams College. Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates

ending Nov. 20 shows-Army invalid: Original, 98; increase and additional, 301; reissne, 39; restoration and renewal, 51; duplicate, 20; accrued, 116; total, Army invalid (act June 27, 1890): Original. 694; increase, 206; additional, 58; reissue, 10;

duplicate, 23; accrued, 134; total, 1,184. Army widow, etc.: Original, 133; increase and additional, 2; reissue, 2; duplicate, 6; accrued, 3; total, 146. Army widow, etc. (act June 27, 1890); Original, 338; reissue, 3; restoration, 1; supplementals, 8; duplicate, 12; accrued, 2; total,

restoration, 34; renewal, 4; supplementals, 21;

Navy invalid: Original, 6; increase and additional, 3; reissue, 3; renewal, 1; duplicate, I: accrued, 3; total, 17. Navy invalid (act June 27, 1890); Original, 12; increase and additional, 11; reissne, 4; restoration and renewal, 4; duplicate, 2; ac-

crued, 2; total, 35. Navy widow-Original, 4. Navy widow (act Jane 27, 1890): Original, 13; duplicate, 3; total, 16. Indian Wars-Survivors: Duplicate, 1; ac-

Indian Wars-Widows, Original, 6. Old War-Invalid: Accrued, 1. Mexican War-Survivors: Original, 1: inrease and additional, 2; duplicate, 1; accrued, 13; total, 17. Mexican War widows: Original,

Totals: Original, 1.318; increase and addial, 95; suppiementals, 29; duplicate, 69; accrued, 297. Grand total, 2,434.

The Secret of It.

[Philadelphia Press.] Seven brothers in a Georgia family lived to be over 70 years old, and never had a law-